

INTIMATIONS

THE VICTOR-VICTROLA

is a source of endless pleasure to the entire household.



INVALUABLE AS AN ENTERTAINER

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.

[31-6]

WESTMINSTER SMOKING MIXTURE.



\$1.00

per 1/2 lb. tin.

\$1.00

per 1/2 lb. tin.

It keeps dry during this damp weather when other Tobaccos become moist. There are many smokers who give up pipe-smoking as soon as the damp and foggy weather sets in, as their pipes become foul, but let them try one tin of this perfectly blended mixture and they will find they can smoke their pipes with perfect comfort and enjoyment in the hottest and dampest climate.

SOLD BY—

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD., Hongkong and Kowloon.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1915

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OREGON PINE.

THE CHINA IMPORT AND EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1914

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WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

TAILORING DEPT.

JUST ARRIVED:

NEW MATERIALS FOR THE RACE SEASON.

(FIT AND STYLE GUARANTEED.)

Gentlemen are asked to place their Orders early to ensure being executed in time.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

[101]

WAR NEWS.

CROWN PRINCES AND FRENCH SAPPERS.

The German Crown Prince issued the following from his headquarters on December 21:—

"Numerous reports which have been made to me recently regarding the brilliant performances of the engineers of all the army corps give me the opportunity that I desired to express my recognition of these splendid troops. The constant appeal for sappers which comes from all the sister arms best indicates their decisive importance in our present position and in the future against our opponents, who, in this technical branch, are extremely worthy of respect."

GERMAN COMMENT ON BRITAIN'S NEW ARMIES.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* publishes a contemptuous note on the announcement of the composition of the new British field army. The journal says that it is no news that "Lord Kitchener and the British Government count up armies by millions," and that there is no doubt that there are enough names on the list to compose 18 army corps. Nobody, however, knows how large these six armies will be as long as the strength of an army corps is not announced. It is added:—

"Anyway, the world is to be led to suppose that England is producing new troops to the number of a half or three-quarters of a million. But producing them is not the whole business. It may be possible to find six generals, but it would be more important to order the necessary number of other officers and non-commissioned officers. And how many of the 18 army corps will they be able to send or even wish to send to France? The announcement is, no doubt, New Year's comfort for the growing impatience of France. Whether it will fulfil its purpose may be doubted."

GERMAN HATRED OF ENGLAND.

The merchants of Bremen, like the merchants of Hamburg, enjoyed an Anglophobe demonstration on Christmas Eve, and listened to a long speech by Herr Alfred Lohmann. Like his colleagues at Hamburg, he mentioned no enemy but England, and accused the British of every sort of crime. The following passage will suffice:—

"England holds up hospitals, sinks German vessels in neutral waters, transports hundreds of German women and children from the West African colonies in freight ships under the most disgraceful conditions and with niggers set over them. England uses dum-dum bullets, drops bombs on unprotected towns like Freiburg, Düsseldorf, and the entirely unprotected Langenscheidt, seizes the money and property of Germans, and tries to steal intellectual property by suspending the patent laws. All these arbitrary acts must be punished."

ANOTHER OF GERMANY'S "LITTLE DODGES."

There would appear to be no end to Germany's "little dodges" for magnifying herself and poisoning public opinion against her enemies. The latest of which we have heard is the journal-called the *Continental Times*, which a waiter in a Sofia restaurant will bring in compliance with a request for an English newspaper. And, surely enough, it is printed in English, and edited by a certain "O. White," but it contains nothing but records of German, Austrian, and Turkish victories, and news of pending or already accomplished disasters to the British Empire. And, lo! when the reader looks at what is called the imprint, so that he may learn whence this strange "English newspaper" issues, he discovers that it is printed in Berlin, and is just one more of Germany's "little dodges."

IMPRISONED "KONIGSBERG."

STORY OF THE "BOTTLING UP."

South Shields men, members of the crew of the steamer *Newbridge*, which played an important part in the bottling up of the commerce raider *Konigsberg* in the Rulgi River, German East Africa, had interesting experiences to relate when they reached home. When the *Konigsberg* was located by the British squadron she was rained upon by her. The *Newbridge* was utilised to block the entrance to the river, and the Shields men were ordered ashore, the *Newbridge* being manned by naval men. The vessel, which had coal aboard, was sunk by three charges of gun cotton placed in the hold. Two other vessels were sunk besides the *Newbridge*, blocking the navigable channel and imprisoning the *Konigsberg*. While the naval men were returning to their ships the *Konigsberg* crew opened fire upon them, and the coxswain of a steam launch was struck by a dum-dum bullet, passing right through his body, killing him instantly. Another coxswain was instantly killed by a bullet piercing his temple.

ONE YEAR WAR.

WHAT GERMANY IS HOPING FOR.

Amsterdam.—The *Sofia* correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt* sends an account of an interview with Field Marshal von der Goltz, who is represented to have said: "In the western theatre of war enormous masses of men are fighting on both sides, and the area of operations being very restricted, it is not possible to do much manœuvring."

"We do not underestimate our enemies. The French and British are fighting with desperate courage, but we are gradually gaining ground, and I am convinced that one day the enemy's resistance will be broken."

"Germany is prepared for a campaign of one year. Victory will lie with the soldiers who are best disciplined and most capable of resistance. The unbroken war spirit, the moral, the excellent provisioning of our troops, and their daring in attack leave no doubt but that Germany will win."—*Reuter*.

"BECAUSE THEY WERE BRITISH."

In a letter from Bombardier T. H. Holmes, of the 106th Battery R.F.A., who has been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for "conspicuous gallantry in assisting to serve a single gun until after all but one of the sub-section had been killed or wounded" he says:—

"I have been through the hottest of the fighting in the biggest battle ever yet known—Ypres. The name of this town translated is 'the city of sacrifice,' and a very appropriate name, as England gave the flower of her nation as a sacrifice to uphold her honour in this battle. Our division started the battle, and for 83 days we endured continual shelling, besides being made a target of by the German sniper. It was terrible. How our infantry faced it God only knows. I expect it was because they were British. The artillery endured as much heavy shell fire, but the guns were concealed and the enemy had to search for us."

One day the enemy located the two guns, one of which I was serving. They shelled us unmercifully. Three gunners at my gun were wounded and two killed. We remaining men entered the splinter-proof shelter, but no sooner were we in a shell came and took the roof clean away and nearly choked us with the fumes, though not one of us was hurt. We returned to the gun, but the German shell fire was so terrific and accurate that we had to leave the gun, which we took out of action under cover of dark."

FROM A BROOKLYN PULPIT.

A PASTOR'S APPEAL TO GERMAN-AMERICANS.

Recent American newspapers contain reports of a remarkable sermon delivered by Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, the pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Dr. Hillis occupies the pulpit formerly used by Henry Ward Beecher, and the sermon carries special weight in that his congregation of 3,000 includes a number of wealthy German-Americans, who afterwards objected to the tone of his address, in which he appealed to German-Americans to use their influence with Germany. Dr. Hillis confessed that five months ago he was for Germany, but he had since realized his mistake. According to an interview which appears in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, he realized in the middle of September what a German success would mean to the world—"how there could be nothing else but a world of armed camps, how we, in this country, too, would have to adopt militarism in order to live."

After devoting the first part of his sermon to an exhaustive review of the events that have led up to the present position, Dr. Hillis continued:—

"The little fire of last August has become a world conflagration. The nation that first sent out her armies was Germany. There is a high-water mark of battle in every war, and after that the invading waves begin their retreat. The high-water mark of Napoleon's was Austerlitz, and the waves ebbed away at Waterloo. The high-water mark of the Civil War was Gettysburg, and the tide ebbed out at Appomattox. Belgium's defence cost Germany the three most important weeks of the war, and her high-water mark was when she was within 20 miles of Paris. Occasional eddies and returns of the tide there may be, but nothing is more certain than that there are 10 nations and 600 millions of men that had rather die than have militarism imposed upon themselves and their children."

SLEEPING GERMAN CREW SURPRISED.

THE CAPTURE OF THE "KOMET."

When the Australian Expeditionary Forces were seizing the German possessions in New Guinea they secured a prize in the German Government yacht *Komet*, which has since been put to use in connection with the Australian Navy and renamed *Una*.

Just before the departure of the *Berrima* from Rabaul with Australian troops on October 4th, the wireless station at Namakula intercepted a message from an unlocated wireless station, containing apparently for the benefit of the *Scharnhorst* and *Graef Zeppelin*—details as to the disposition of the Australian ships, and the number of troops in New Britain. It was at once surmised that the information proceeded from the *Komet*, of whose location the authorities were uncertain.

Acting on information brought in by natives, a small force started southwards on October 8th to a spot about 190 miles distant from Rabaul. On the night of the 10th one of the prizes captured at Rabaul, which was conveying the expedition, arrived off a small island which partially concealed the mouth of a little harbour near Capo Wilson. Hearing from natives on the island that the *Komet* was lying in the little harbour, Marsden and Jackson with a few men proceeded to a point overlooking the harbour. The *Komet* was just visible, a dark shadow on the water, with a single light burning. Hastily returning, Commander Jackson brought the steamer quietly round the island till she lay right across the mouth, her 12-pounder gun levelled at the *Komet*'s water-line, while the machine-guns threatened to sweep the decks at the first sign of resistance.

Up to this point there had been no signs that the vessel had been observed. Lowering a boat the officers and a party of men rowed stealthily up to the *Komet*, as the first streaks of dawn appeared. At every moment they expected an unseen sentry to give the alarm, but nothing of the kind occurred, and they climbed quietly on board, to find that every man of her crew, save the captain, was sound asleep. Captain Moeller, the commander, had just awakened, and was beginning to shave. Suddenly the door of his cabin opened. He turned and found himself staring down the barrel of a large and very black-looking revolver. The ship was taken.

GERMAN REIGN OF TERROR.

HORRORS OF WAR IN FRANCE.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

[FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, January 7th.

The Commission appointed to inquire into the German atrocities, consisting of M. Payelle, President of the Cour des Comptes; M. Mollard, ex-Minister to Luxembourg; M. Maringer, Councillor of State; and M. Paillet, Councillor of the Appeal Court, has presented a preliminary report to the Prime Minister, which will be published in the *Journal Officiel* to-morrow. The evidence on which the report is based has been tested rigorously. It was taken on oath, and supported by photographs. Whatever it has been possible to give the Germans the benefit of the doubt they have received it. "On every side," says the report, "the eyes rest upon the ruins of entire villages destroyed by bombardment and fire. Towns formerly bustling with life are nothing but deserts filled with ruins. And when these desolate places where the invaders' torch has done its work are visited there is the illusion that these are the vestiges of great cities of antiquity destroyed by a great natural cataclysm. Pillage, rape, incendiarism, and murder are our enemies' common custom. The facts revealed show an astounding retrogression of German mentality since 1870."

The preface fills 24 columns. I cannot do more than attempt to indicate the terrible impression of frightfulness acquired from it. Rape with every imaginable refinement of cruelty and hostility marked the passage of the Huns with ghastly frequency. Irrefutable evidence has been collected as regards a great many cases, but owing to the natural reluctance of the victims to speak of the odious crimes of which they have been the subject the cases contained in the report represent a minute portion of the horrible German record.

ORGANIZED ATROCITIES.

Unless the discipline of the German Army is but a sham, officers, had they wished, could easily have reduced the extent of this crime. On several occasions, when the officers could have intervened, they took no action. But while these outrages may be attributed to the individual savagery and licentiousness of the inflated soldiery, it is established beyond doubt by the report that incendiarism, murder, and pillage form part of the German military equipment as definitely as do big guns. For crimes under these three headings the highest officers of the German Army must be held responsible before history.

The massacres at Lunéville, Gerbéviller, Nomény, and Senlis afford terrible proof of this assertion. Villagers have been torn from their homes and marched off into captivity in Germany. Those who by their age or infirmities fell by the roadside were bayoneted or kicked to death. In many instances women and children have been placed as a screen in front of German troops during the fighting or a bombardment. The stories of rape are so horrible in detail that their publication would seem almost impossible were it not for the necessity of showing to the fullest extent the nature of the wild beasts fighting under the German flag for German ideals and civilization.

BESTIAL CRIMES.

At Gerbéviller 20 out of 475 houses remain habitable and 100 persons have disappeared. Some were taken to the fields and executed, others were assassinated in their homes, or shot down as they fled from the flames. Here two of the most horrible crimes of the whole series were committed. The Germans entered a house, took away the 36-year old son, who was wearing a Red Cross *brassard*, tied his hands behind his back, shot him in the street, and then returned and fetched his 70-year old father and mother. They saw their son stretched on the ground. As the body still moved the Germans poured petrol upon it and set it alight in the presence of the terrified mother.

At the same time the soldiers knocked at the house occupied by a man and his mother-in-law, aged 78. The latter opened the door, and was immediately shot. She fell back in the arms of her son-in-law, who carried her into the garden, where he covered the corpse, placing a handkerchief over her face. The man was taken and shot, while his wife was sent to join some 40 women and children, who were threatened with death by the officer—a threat not executed. At Gerbéviller a woman was murdered and the stomach ripped open. Here, again, the Bavarians were responsible.

CHATEAU PILLAGED.

At Lunéville there were similar (lastly scenes unwarranted by any act of the inhabitants or military necessity. Pillaging everywhere was conducted on wholesale and organized lines, and where there was no time to carry away the contents of the houses, following the example of civil thieves, the military bandits gave themselves up to destruction. The sack of the Château de Baye has already been described. Many other houses occupied by German noblemen and Generals and Staff Officers were ransacked and stripped of their contents, which were sent to Germany. The rooms the officers used were left in such a state of filth as to be indecipherable in polite language. Thus in the Château de Beaumont, where their "Excellencies" Major Lebedur and Count Waldersee were lodged, desks, strong boxes, and jewel cases were all burst open and emptied and the whole place rendered unfit for habitation.

Crimes against non-combatants—attacks upon doctors and stretcher-bearers, firing upon the Red Cross, and the shooting of the wounded as they lay on the battlefield—are so numerous that they will form the subject of a special report.

There was the heaviest snowfall for years in London on January 22nd. The traffic was disorganised and there was a depth of eighteen inches in some of the suburban districts.

INTIMATIONS

JUST LANDED:

"HIRANO MINERAL WATER"

IN QUARTS, PINTS AND SPLITS.

Bottled by the

IMPERIAL MINERAL WATER CO., LTD., OSAKA.

By appointment to the Imperial Household of Japan, Officially Recommended by the Medical Colleges of The Imperial Universities of Tokyo and Kyoto.

(SAMPLES FREE).

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & CO.

[38]

NOTICE.

THE EAST INDIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE HAVE taken over the Agency of the above Company in Hongkong and are now prepared to grant FIRE and MARINE policies of Insurance at Current Rates. THE CHINA COMMERCIAL CO., 3, Duddell Street, Hongkong, 16th January, 1915. [179]

NOTICE.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., OF PARIS.

WE HAVE taken over the Agency of the above Company formerly held by Messrs. SIMON & Co., and are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS from this date. CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT, Prince's Buildings, Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [191]

NEW MACAO HOTEL.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that on and after the 1st day of February, 1915, the Management of the above Hotel will be carried on by L. W. MAK in place of O. C. MOOSA, and all future Correspondence and Orders must be signed by the said L. W. MAK.

NEW MACAO HOTEL, Macao.

Macao, 1st February, 1915. [243]

RACE BOOKS.

THE only Authorized Edition of the RACE BOOK is that Published by Messrs. NORONHA & Co., WHICH IS COPYRIGHT UNDER THE ACT OF 1911.

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course. Hongkong, 6th February, 1915. [265]

RACE BOOKS 1915.

Leather-Covered \$2.00
Cloth-Covered 1.75
Paper-Covered 1.00

May be had from NORONHA & Co.

(Printers to the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.)

KELLY & WALSH, LTD., BREWER & Co.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1915. [265]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES' NATIONAL RELIEF FUND, AND OTHER CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

On THURSDAY, the 18th February, 1915, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A 40 H.P. FOUR-CYLINDER LIMOUSINE CAR.

Built by STONARD DARTON, Seating accommodation for Six Passengers, in Perfect Running Order.

On View at the Garage of the Dragon Cycle Co. Importing Orders will be issued by the Undersigned.

TERMS—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 8th February, 1915. [268]

WANTED.

LARGE OFFICES, preferably facing Harbour, from June or July.

Apply to—Box No. 29, Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 29th January, 1915. [222]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. GEORGE'S BUILDING, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.

Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [38]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE,
Furnished and newly done up.
Apply—**H. E. FOLLOCK,**
Princo's Building,
Hongkong, 26th January, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES
VIGUE ROAD CENTRAL, occupied
by Madame Gains, etc.
Apply to—**DAVID SARSOON & Co., Ltd.,**
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [272]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

**BISHOP'S LODGE NORTH, No. 12, THE
PEAK.** From 1st May next.
For further particulars apply to—
FALMER & TURNER,
Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor,
Hongkong, 30th January, 1915. [229]

TO LET.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES
and ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious
Suite.
Apply—**SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,**
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [36]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the
FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury
on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the
German Bank.
GODOWN, No. 9, Lee House Street.
Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,**
Hongkong, 1st February, 1915. [35]

TO LET.

NO. 168, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS."
Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,**
Hongkong, 1st February, 1915. [34]

TO LET.

FILATS in Humphrey's Buildings and
Nathan Road, Kowloon.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Minden Row.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon

Apply to—

**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., Ltd.,**
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 12th November, 1914. [250]

TO LET.

**TWO VERY LARGE and SPACIOUS
GODOWNS,** Marine Lot No. 42, PRAK
East. Immediate possession.
Apply—**N. M. M. & Co.,**
No. 34, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 6th February, 1915. [258]

TO LET.

**NO. 1, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon (No. 1,
Fairview), from 1st February.**

"ROGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon, from
1st February, 1915.

"ELANDON," No. 54, Mount Kellett
Road, 6 Rooms, unfurnished, from 1st March.
No. 2, DES VIGUE VILLAS, 31, PRAK
(unfurnished).

"MOUNTAIN VIEW," PRAK.
Rooms, suitable for Offices, on the First
Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.
No. 62, THE PRAK (No. 2, CAMERON
VILLAS). Furnished.

"KIKENDOO," Farnished, No. 129,
Plantation Road, Peak.
No. 59, THE PRAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS).
Small Bungalow adjoining "GLENSHIEL,"
Barker Road, Peak.

Apply to—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS,**
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 18th January, 1915. [43]

TO LET.

NO. 6, "TORRES BUILDINGS."

No. 2, "ROSE TERRACE" (14, Nathan
Road), Kowloon.

Apply to—**SPANISH DOMINICAN
PROCURATION**
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [253]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace,
Kowloon.

Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,**
Hongkong, 1st February, 1915. [45]

TO LET—From 1st March, 1915.

NOS. 1 and 2, STOCKWELL VILLAS,
Kowloon, with open Tennis Lawn and
Gardens around, at present in the occupation
of the Officers' Mess 40th Pathans.
Apply to—**STEPHENS & WILLSON,**
Solicitors for the Owner.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1915. [251]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,
Conduit Road.

OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the
Hongkong Club and Post Office.

25, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
1, HILL SIDE, 110, THE PEAK.
GODOWNS, New Prays, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply, etc.,
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,**
Hongkong, 12th February, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 9, Duddell Street.

Apply—**A. B. AVASIA,**
Care of E. PABANEY,
No. 1, Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

LOCAL SPORT.

INTERPORT GOLF.

PARTICULARS OF NEXT WEEK'S
CUP CONTEST.

THE SHANGHAI TEAM.

The representatives of the Shanghai
Golf Club who will endeavour, on Tuesday
next, to take the Shanghai Challenge Cup
away from Hongkong, reached the Colony
yesterday, on the *Chenan*, whose arrival
was delayed for many hours by fog. The
teams who will oppose each other on
Tuesday next are:

HONGKONG.—R. G. Gardner (Captain),
J. Clark, T. W. Hill, K. M. Cumming,
and R. O. Hutchison.

SHANGHAI.—Capt. E. I. M. Barrett
(Captain), R. A. Brand, J. Johnstone,
J. G. Dickie and W. J. Hawkings.

Dr. Lindsay Woods is first reserve for
Hongkong.

The draw for the games have been made
as follows, the Shanghai player's name
coming first in each case:

1.—Captain E. I. M. Barrett and R. G.
Gardner. Referee, Mr. E. J. Grist.

2.—R. A. Brand and J. Clark. Referee,
Mr. A. Ritchie.

3.—J. Johnstone and T. W. Hill. Re-
feree, Mr. M. A. Murray.

4.—J. G. Dickie and K. M. Cumming.
Referee, Mr. S. H. Dodwell.

5.—W. J. Hawkings and R. O. Hutchi-
son. Referee, Mr. A. H. Ferguson.

The first game will commence at 10.15
a.m., and will be followed at intervals of
five minutes by the other contests. In the
afternoon play will commence at 2.15, with
the same interval between the resuming of
the other games. The aggregate of the
three best scores will count, and the follow-
ing local rules will apply:—

SECOND HOLE.—Clubs must not be
grounded in the bunker guarding the
Green. Balls in the ditch at right-angles
to the bunker may be picked out and
dropped on the fairway behind the bunker
under penalty of one stroke.

THIRD HOLE.—A ball is considered out
of bounds if it is in, or over, the cutting
on the far side of the Green: the penalty
is loss of distance only. (See Rule 23 of
Rules of Golf.)

SEVENTH HOLE.—A ball may be lifted
from any position, and dropped on the
fairway under penalty of one stroke. A
lost ball at this hole is subject to the
same penalty.

ELEVENTH HOLE.—A ball in the rough
ground to the left of the fairway near the
twelfth green may be picked up and dropped
on the fairway under penalty of one
stroke. This rule applies only to balls
driven from the tee which finish below the
level of the fairway. Otherwise the ball
must be played from where it lies, or
dropped, under the usual penalty of two
strokes. (See Rule 11 of Rules for play
in Stroke Competitions.)

TWELFTH HOLE.—A ball in the ditch or
in the water at the bottom of the bank near
the green may be picked out and dropped
not nearer the hole under penalty of one
stroke.

EIGHTEENTH HOLE.—A ball from the tee
finishing in the small spring hole to the
left of the fairway or in the cross bunker,
may be picked out and dropped behind
the spot at which the ball entered without
penalty. This only applies to balls driven
from the tee. In the case of shots played
from through the green, the ball may be
lifted and dropped behind these hazards
under penalty of one stroke.

It may be mentioned that the local Club
are somewhat sanguine, and anticipate a
win, realising that, owing to war calls,
Shanghai have not been able to bring a
team which can be looked upon as strong
for Shanghai. The cup, it is of interest
to note, is one which is presented by the
Shanghai Club, and the conditions are
that it shall remain with the successful
Club in any one year until it is taken
away by the superiority of another Club.
Clubs in China and Japan are eligible
to compete, but the struggles for possession
have been practically confined to Hong-
kong and Shanghai, though last year
Tientsin made an unsuccessful attempt to
take the cup further north. Until last
year Shanghai had always managed to
retain the trophy. Hongkong then made
a great effort at the northern port, with
the result that the Cup now occupies a
place of honour in the Club-house at Fan-
ling. The winning Hongkong team on
that occasion was R. G. Gardner, J. Clark,
K. M. Cumming, T. W. Hill, and T. S.
Forrest. Tientsin were second to Hong-
kong then, and Shanghai third—and
Hongkong are of the opinion that it will
not be necessary for the Cup to take
another sea-trip this season.

The visiting team will be entertained to
tiffin at the Club-house on Tuesday, by
Mr. E. J. Grist, President of the Hong-

kong Club, and H.E. the Governor will
also be present. On the same day His
Excellency will entertain the teams at
Government House in the evening, and
many other golfers will also be present.
This will be Gardner's last game for the
Club—for the present at any rate—for he
will be shortly leaving the Colony with the
Punjabis.

Adequate arrangements have been made
for the visitors by the Hon. Secretary (Mr.
K. M. Cumming), and they may be assured
of a very pleasant time.

On the morning previous to the Cup
contest there will be an open medal com-
petition for gentlemen, under handicap,
for which practically all the members have
entered, along with the Shanghai players.

This will be followed by a mixed four-
somes event over the Relief Course, made
up of two rounds of nine holes. In con-
nection with this competition there will
be an optional pool.

Arrangements have been made for the
members of the winning team in the Cup
contest to be each presented with a small
presentation cup as a memento of their
success. It may also be stated that at the
last moment, J. Dewar was unable to
accompany the Shanghai team—he having
been an original choice—and W. J.
Hawkings is filling his place. This should
have no material effect, for Hawkings has
had much experience, and figured in the
team which opposed Hongkong last year.
A good game is bound to result, and Hong-
kong should be quite capable of retaining
the Cup.

MIXED FOURSOMES COMPETITION.

In connection with the Mixed Four-
somes Competition over the Relief Course,
Fan-Ling, on Monday next, the courtesy
of the green in the afternoon is requested
for the competitors in the competition.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. v. K.C.C.

The following will represent the Hong-
kong Cricket Club v. Kowloon Cricket
Club on the Hongkong Cricket Club
ground, to-morrow and Monday, the 13th
and 14th February:—R. Hancock (Capt.),
R. N. Anderson, D. E. Donnelly, A. L.
Gace, C. A. Hooper, M. M. Maas, E. J. R.
Mitchell, S. S. Moore, T. E. Pearce, G. R.
Sayer, and R. P. Thursfield.

FOOTBALL.

EXHIBITION MATCH FOR THE
HOLIDAY.

The Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong
Football Association has arranged what
ought to be a very interesting match for
the benefit of holiday-makers next Mon-
day. The contesting teams will be drawn
from the second division of the Hongkong
League and will represent, respectively, the
Chinese and the Indian elements who play
for the different clubs, colleges, etc. A
great amount of interest has been aroused
in the test, special training has been in
force, and two strong sides have been
selected.

The eleven are as follows:—
Chinese.—Fung Tai (Captain), Pang
Kap Yau, Leung Wing Tai, Lam In Fan,
Cheung Wing Hon, Tong Fuk Tsung,
Wong Pak Chung, Kwok Po Kan, Leung
Yuk Tong, Shet Pun Sang, and Au Kit
Sang.

Indians (Islamic Team).—M. Y. Abbas
(Captain), M. H. Abbas, E. A. Moosdeen,
J. M. Dyer, U. Omar, S. Ismail, A. H.
Hamid, H. Usuf, W. Bandran, Iron Bux,
and Y. Mahomed.

Of the Chinese, five men come from the
Confucians, five from the Lam Liong
Club and one from Queen's College. The
eleven Indians include five Queen's and
five St. Joseph's stalwarts, Wansai School
providing the other one.

The two committees are anxious that
the Prince of Wales' Fund shall benefit by
the match, so it has been decided that all
profits shall be sent to swell the local Fund.
Tickets to admit to the stand are on sale
from the committee at 30 cents each, while
the enclosure in front of the stand will be
reserved for holders of 50-cent tickets. By
this plan a good sum should be available
for the Fund. Mr. Eager has been asked
to referee the match, which should provide
a really keen game.

Further recruits are required for the
1st and 2nd London Sanitary Companies.
R.A.M.C., as several detachments have
been sent to the Front, and Members and
Associates are invited to join. Prefer-
ence will be given to Recruits who will
sign on for Imperial Service, and sections
of the Reserve Companies will have the
prospect of going abroad almost
immediately. Men from Municipal
Engineers', Architects', and Public
Health Offices, or from similar private
offices, who possess satisfactory sanitary
qualifications, will be eligible for early
promotion to N.C.O. rank. Pay is at the
usual army rates, with corps pay accord-
ing to proficiency, separation allowances
at the usual rates.

THE BRITISH FLAG IN
CHINA.

[BY PUTNAM WEALE.]

Precisely because this is the hour of
Alliances, it is also the hour of
nationalism. The position of Great
Britain in China at this particular
juncture therefore merits a few words
which can find no better place than in the
first number of an English newspaper
founded, we may suppose, to combat
obscurantism and to pursue the eternal
verities.

Let us announce it frankly: England is
not only the pioneer in China, she is
to-day the silent sponsor of a vast body of
mixed undertakings which employ and
render happy countless workers. It is not
that British institutions in the Far East
of themselves possess such great strength;
it is that behind them stand the vested
interests created by three generations of
Chinese treaty-port traders, men who are
not only ready to follow any intelligent
lead, but who, because they have acquired
most of the financial power there is in the
country through foreign trade, instinc-
tively know that true salvation lies in
pushing principles long held-marked, by
England to their logical conclusion.

Ever since the Treaty of Nanking was
negotiated seventy-three years ago, and
the process commenced of throwing open
to commerce Chinese coast and river towns,
vast sums have been made by Chinese
merchant families living, if not under the
shadow of the British flag, at least in such
close proximity to it that they have been
saturated with the doctrines which that
flag connotes.

Probably not less than five hundred
million sterling is to-day invested in ware-
houses, in factories, in endless streets of
brick-built houses throughout the twenty-
one provinces.

This five hundred million pounds of
Chinese values—and the men who control
them—form the real political force of
modern China. This is the mill which
grinds the grist coming from the endless
acres of small holdings covering a region
not inferior in extent to the whole Con-
tinent of Europe. To unite this strength,
to render it less loose-jointed; to inspire
it with confidence in its mission, these
must be the objects of a wise and careful
diplomacy in which all should take a
share.

The meaning of such words cannot fail
to be clear at this great psychological
moment. The instrument for giving the
Chinese nation a chance—and a proper
chance—of emerging from the political
shades in which it still languishes, lies
ready to the hand.

Sufficient progress has been recently
registered in China to make one believe
that closer cooperation between old estab-
lished interests, a sharper definition of
the duties which treaties imply, and a
determination to preserve old trade
alliances will win the day, in spite of
the growing potency of the insidious
doctrines postulated by that warped word
"nationalism."

This is obviously a difficult moment and a
difficult time.

To say too much is as bad as saying too
little.
An earth-shaking war has pushed this
country and her affairs into the dim back-
ground where even keen eyes in Europe
do not see very clearly. Thrown on her
own resources—forgotten by everybody—
China is secretly frightened by the pros-
pect that she must combat alone, with what
courage she can muster, the evils her
destiny and her geographical situation
undoubtedly will soon bring on her.

In a rather startling way it has become,
I believe, the particular business of British
communities in this country to advertise
and insist that objects which admit of no
discussion shall be kept in public view
and studiously fought for during the present
great clash of arms.

If there is anything to-day in China in
the nature of a message, this is surely the
gospel of 1915.—N.C. Daily Mail.

CHINESE REVENUE.

EFFECT OF THE WAR.

The *Times* correspondent at Peking in
a cable on January 4th said:—

The Chinese Customs receipts for 1914
were five million taels lower than the
record of 1913. The northern ports show
increases, Shanghai an increase of less
than two millions, but the southern ports
generally show decreases. The war was
mainly responsible for the decrease, but
piracy and local disorders affected the
collections in the south.

In addition to a decline in revenue,
China has to face a further serious loss
consequent upon the adverse exchange,
which involves the provision of 15 per
cent. more silver than last year to meet
the gold indebtedness secured on the
Customs revenue. Fortunately this dis-
appointing result is counterbalanced by
a continued large increase in the salt
revenue, which in 1914 actually exceeded
the Customs' revenue by a million taels.
Thus there are available ample funds to
meet all the charges on account of the
foreign funded debt. Internally there is
not much improvement in the financial
situation, but it is remarkable that the
Government should have successfully
float a domestic loan of over two
millions sterling, issued at 84 and bearing
6 per cent. interest. The proceeds have
undoubtedly contributed to secure the
political tranquillity which now reigns
practically throughout the country.
Nevertheless, the huge amount of the short-
term loans has advanced, and Treasury
bills remain unredeemed, damaging the
credit of the country, with no prospect of
its liquidation until access is obtained to
the European money markets.

Generally speaking, though it cannot be
said that China has advanced, it is some-
thing to be able to record that she has not
made a retrograde step at such a time of
international stress. She has, in fact,
been forced back, but she has stood the
test better than might have been expected.

INTIMATIONS

LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.

(TELEPHONE 1741-1742.)

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED.
LINCOLN, BENNETT HATS.

ALL

SIZES

6 1/2

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BRIMS

2 INCH.

2 1/2

2 3/4

2 1/2

3

WIDE.



THE LATEST SHAPES IN

STRAW HATS

\$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

REMINGTON JUNIOR.

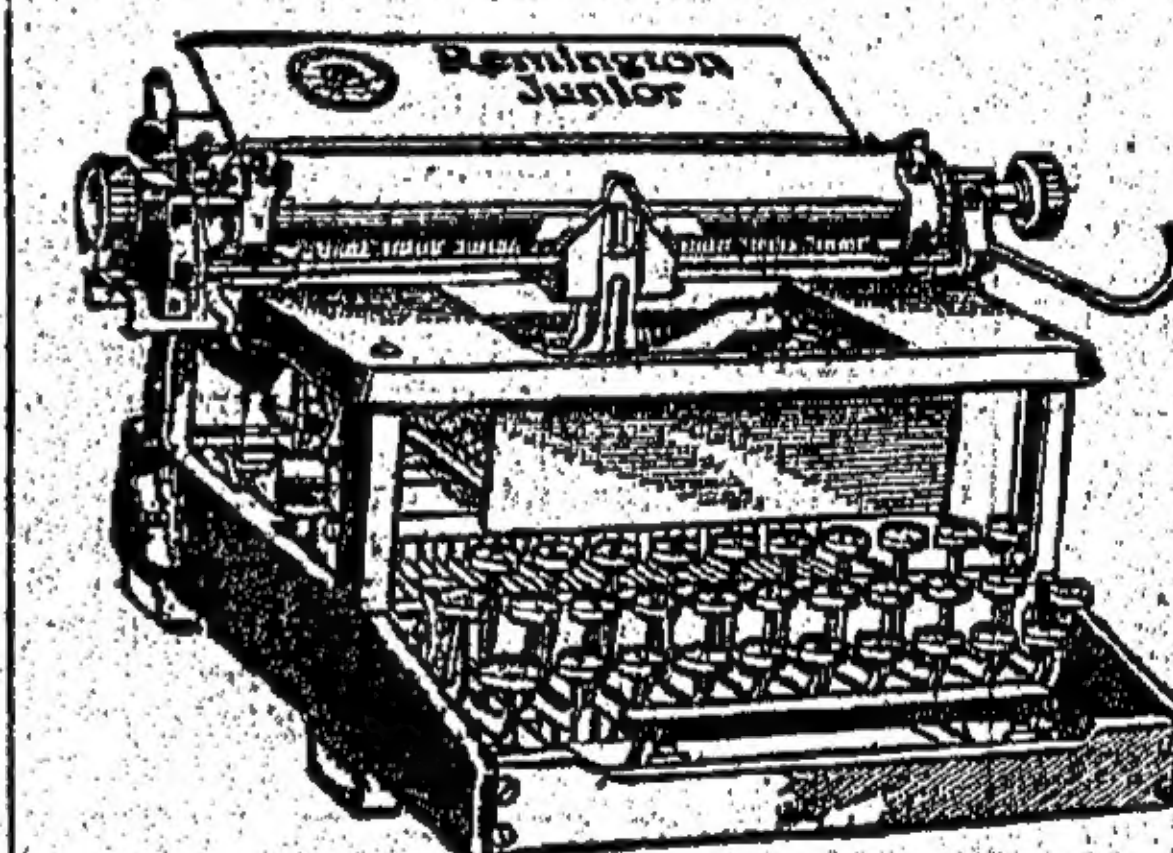
"A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED AT LAST."

"THE REMINGTON JUNIOR."

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR TRAVELLERS, SMALL RETAILERS,
DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN,
Etc., Etc.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Simplicity, Compactness, Durability, Portability. Weight 16 lbs., in leather travelling case 21 lbs.



The Remington "JUNIOR" is
a typewriter of true Remington
quality, but is smaller, lighter and
more compact and portable than the
Standard Remington Model. It
embodies the latest Remington ideas
in Remington construction, visible
writing, back spacer, automatic
ribbon movement, improved paper
feed, and release, etc., etc.

It is swift and easy, does beautiful
work and is so simple in construction
that its skilled operation is quickly
learned by anybody. No lessons
needed. Though just as well made
as any of the regular models, its
price is only about half of the
Standard Models.

It is built for the non-user, for the immense army of people who need a typewriter and
have always needed one, but who would not get the Standard Models because their requirements
are different. In one word, it is built for people who will operate their own Machine.

For further particulars, catalogues, etc., apply—

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.

(INCORPORATED), NEW YORK

HONGKONG AGENCY, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914. [50]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED
SOLE AGENTS

IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA FOR

SAKURA BEER

BREWED AND BOTTLED BY

THE TEIKOKU BREWERY

CO., LTD.

MOJI, JAPAN.

This is an Excellent Beer
and moreover **CHEAP.**

PRICES, ETC., ON APPLICATION TO—

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 636.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914.

[49]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE AND MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of £20,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 A.M. on the 12th February, 1915. The Tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100. The Tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC." The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved. Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons Tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III. Cap. 43 and 41 George III. Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills). "The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by an Incorporated Trading Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company." J. O'HARA, Colonial A.P.D., Treasury Chest Officer.

His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, 11th February, 1915. [281]

FOOTBALL

MATCH at Happy Valley on China New Year Holiday, MONDAY, the 15th February, at 4.30 P.M.

CHINESE PLAYERS OF THE HONGKONG LEAGUE

INDIAN PLAYERS OF THE HONGKONG LEAGUE (ISLAMIC TEAM)

Tickets to admit to stand 30 Cents, to enclosure 20 Cents, only obtainable from the Match Committee.

PROFITS TO BE GIVEN TO PRINCE OF WALES FUND.

F. W. EAGER.

Hon. Secretary, H. K. P. C.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1915. [286]

DIOCESAN SCHOOL OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION.

SMOKING CONCERT will be held at the School on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 8.30 P.M. Old Boys who wish to attend, please communicate with the Hon. Secretary, H. GITTINS.

Care of JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 11th February, 1915. [282]

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Claims against **THEODORE CHRISTIAN**, Exchange Broker, are requested to forward them to the Undersigned on or before the 27th instant. **HERBERT W. LOCKER**, Liquidator for Theodore Christian. Hongkong, 11th February, 1915. [283]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

MIXED FOURSOMES COMPETITION.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on MONDAY, 16th February, 1915, for the convenience of competitors in the above Competition, the Train advertised to leave KOWLOON at 11.25 A.M. will be run in two portions. The first portion leaving at 11.10 A.M. (last Ferry 10.55 A.M.) will run Express to SANGUO SHUI and will be ONLY AVAILABLE FOR PASSENGERS HOLDING FIRST-CLASS TICKETS. The second portion leaving at 11.25 will make the usual call.

By Order, H. P. WINSLOW, Manager.

Kowloon, 11th February, 1915. [285]

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

MIXED FOURSOMES COMPETITION.

ON the afternoon of MONDAY, 16th inst., a MIXED FOURSOMES COMPETITION under handicap will be held over the Relief Course at Fan Ling. Entrance Fee \$2.00 each couple.

Conditions: 18 Holes (i.e., 2 consecutive rounds of 9 holes) Medal Play. Competitors must arrange their own partners and opponents, and may start out on 18 holes when they wish, but not before 11.15. The competition rounds, however, need not necessarily be the first rounds of the day. Competitors, before starting out, must obtain a numbered scoring Card, and must enter their names in the special book which will be provided for the purpose, against the number of the card taken.

The cards and book will be found in the Ladies' Club-house.

Competitors are reminded that competition is over the Relief Course, which will be reserved for competitors after 12.30 p.m. on Monday.

It is expected that the last couple in the Men's Open competition on the same day, will finish by 1.30 p.m.

K. M. CUMMING, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th February, 1915. [278]

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

SHANGHAI CHALLENGE CUP.

THE Indian Club-house will be open to Ladies for Tea on Tuesday, 16th inst., the day of the competition for the above Cup.

K. M. CUMMING, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th February, 1915. [270]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 20th February, 1915, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 28th February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be effected.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, 12th February, 1915. [284]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of February, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 8th February, to SATURDAY, the 20th February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, **N. J. STABB**, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1915. [249]

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 15th and 16th instant.

Hongkong, 11th February, 1915. [277]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Provost Marshal, Head Quarters Office, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes to the Provost Marshal at Head Quarters Office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Hongkong 20th January, 1915. [207]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that the FIRST REPAYMENT of PRINCIPAL of the 6% NANKING MILITARY BONDS will be made on the 22nd of FEBRUARY, 1915. In pursuance of the Regulations of the said Loan, only One-Fifth of the total outstanding Bonds recognised by this Ministry as valid will be drawn on the above date, aggregating to the amount of \$1,150,000. The drawing will take place at the BANK OF CHINA, Peking.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE. [248]

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

SIXTEEN MILLION DOLLARS (\$16,000,000.)

SUPPLEMENTARY ISSUE OF EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS (\$8,000,000.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to Subscribers that arrangements have been made by the Chinese Government to hand to the Undersigned each month the sum of Dollars One Hundred and Twenty Thousand (\$120,000) from the revenues assigned under the Loan Regulations to the service of these loans.

Loan Service Accounts have been opened in the name of the Undersigned with the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, into which these monthly instalments of interest will be paid as received, and these accounts will be drawn on to meet the half-yearly interest Coupons payable through the intermediary of the above-named Banks.

The first interest instalment for the month of January has been duly received and brought to account.

SUBSCRIBERS to the Supplementary Issue of Eight Million Dollars (\$8,000,000) are further notified that in accordance with Article II. of the Loan Regulations the full amount of Dollars Four Hundred and Eighty Thousand (\$480,000), being the amount of interest on the loan for one year, has been duly raised by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Communications and has been placed on fixed deposit in the name of the Undersigned with the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, a permanent guarantee for the interest on the loan.

P. A. AGLEN, Inspector General of Customs, and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of National Loans.

Inspectorate General of Customs, Peking, 27th January, 1915. [262]

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SHOW.

THE FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SHOW will be held on the 4th and 5th MARCH, in the Botanic Gardens.

Intending Exhibitors should send their entries to the Hon. Secretary not later than 25th February. Copies of Rules and Schedules may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary.

F. HOWELL, Hon. Secretary.

10, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1915. [257]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 73 YEARS.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS, ETC., ETC.

By Appointment to His Excellency THE GOVERNOR.

WATSON'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA.

FOR THE BATH, TOILET, AND HOUSEHOLD. Used in the Bath it promotes a healthy action of the skin, counteracts all effects of perspiration, and is refreshing and invigorating. It is especially useful for cleaning Jewellery, Silver, and Plated Ware, etc.

WATSON'S CORN SOLVENT.

A permanent, speedy and painless CURE for corns and bunions.

WATSON'S SHAVING STICKS.

The cheapest and best in the market. They give a free and lasting lather, and impart a soothing feeling to the skin. For delicate and sensitive skins they are unequalled.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY AND KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

MARRIAGE.

FLETCHER-ROGERS-HARRISON.—On January 2nd, at All Saints' Church, Cheltenham, by the Rev. P. M. C. Johnston, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. J. H. Bradford, ARTHUR GROVER WATSON, Fletcher, Assistant Colonial Secretary, Hongkong, son of Dr. and Mrs. Fletcher, of 60, Southwood Lane, Highgate, N., to VIOLET DOROTHY, second daughter of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. ROGERS-HARRISON, of Kenilworth, Pittville Lawn, Cheltenham.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1915.

SANITATION IN CHINA.

We observe that Dr. WU LIEN-TAH, who made a name for himself a few years ago in connection with the campaign against the outbreak of pneumonic plague in Manchuria, has been telling a Medical Missionary Congress held in Shanghai of the existence of a "sanitary conscience" among the Chinese. It is a somewhat surprising claim, but Dr. Wu says the fact is proved by writings handed down from the Chou dynasty and by the unconscious practice of hygiene by the Chinese people in their daily lives. We suppose it may truthfully be said of even the most backward races of the world that in their daily lives they unconsciously practice hygiene to some extent, but whatever may be said in the ancient writings of China to prove that the Chinese in past ages possessed a "sanitary conscience" the evidence which confronts one on every hand in a Chinese city, and even in the Chinese districts of Hongkong, proves conclusively that this "sanitary conscience" is dead, or, at least, dormant, to-day. Indeed, Dr. Wu admitted, as everyone must, the insanitary state of Chinese towns and made various recommendations for arousing what he then described as the "latent" sanitary conscience of the people. The first factor in the spread of public health ideas among the Chinese, he said, was a realization of the superiority of modern Western over ancient Eastern medicine. Hygiene should be taught in the schools;

sanitary boards and social leagues should be established, and there should be proper supervision of the work of the sanitary bodies in China by a centrally established Public Health Institute at the Capital. These, obviously, are all very necessary details of a general scheme, but as Dr. ARTHUR STANLEY, the Health Officer of Shanghai, pointed out in his paper, the first essential is some form of authority controlling finance, staff appointments and general policy, such as a municipal council. The second essential, he urged, was a health officer upon whom practically all organisation and responsibility should devolve. But Dr. STANLEY assumed the initiation of public health work in China to be "a matter for the future," and in this he is probably right, especially as regards the initiation of the work on the lines he himself suggested, for the creation of a municipal board is apparently too democratic a method to prove acceptable to the Government of the Republic of China. It has to be said, however, that though Parliament has been indefinitely suspended and the Provincial Assemblies have been dissolved, the President still continues to pay lip-service to the ideal of Parliamentary Government, and we may yet see progress made on the lines laid down in the late EXPRESS-DEWAGNER scheme of preparation for Parliamentary institutions. The establishment of Town or District Councils was a feature of that scheme, and, as we have previously urged, if the President has any real desire that his country should in course of time attain to that stage of development of which parliamentary institutions are the natural and, so to speak, the automatic outcome, there could be no better instrument for the purpose than Town Councils dealing with a safe selection of local affairs. If a "sanitary conscience" lies latent in China, the creation of Town Councils for the express purpose of carrying out a public health policy would doubtless awaken that conscience with beneficial results to the nation in the prevention of the terrible epidemic diseases which now exact so heavy a toll of lives each year in almost every town in China. We doubt if any appreciable progress will ever be made in the improvement of the sanitation of Chinese cities until the public conscience is aroused and educated through some form of municipal self-government.

The new Police Court which has been erected in the police compound will be opened on March 5th.

The booking for the operas to be given by an Italian Grand Opera Co. at the Theatre Royal next week is exceptionally good. The Company open with "Il Traviatore" on Monday.

Golfers who are playing in the mixed foursomes competition, at Fanling on Monday will be interested in the train arrangements announced in the advertisement appearing in the first column of this page.

For stealing trolley plates from Douglas Wharf yesterday a Chinese coolie was sent to prison for six weeks. Prisoner alleged that an Indian watchman prised the plate off the wharf, placed it on his shoulder, and then arrested him!

Eastern Engineering for January contains illustrations of an elaborate switch-board presented to the Hongkong University by Messrs. Ferranti, Ltd., of London and Hollingwood, Lancs. The switch-board is employed to control practically all the electrical plant in the laboratories.

A Chinese charged before Mr. J. R. Wood yesterday with passing counterfeit ten-cent pieces, was sent to prison for six months' imprisonment with four hours' stocks. Counterfeit coins were found upon him at the police station, and also some copper coins, the profits of his illegal exchange.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

A. V. Apear & Co. \$25
A. S. G. 20
W. Powell & Co. 15
C. Pemberton 15
Patell & Co. 15
J. R. Michael & Co. 15
Abdoolah Ebrahim & Co. 10

The Committee of the Queen's College Chinese Amateur Dramatic Company has handed over a sum of \$1,079.12 to the Honorary Treasurer of the Prince of Wales' Fund, being the proceeds of the theatrical performance at Queen's College on February 4th, 5th and 6th. The Committee wish to tender their grateful thanks to the firms and individuals who, by rendering valuable services free of charge, enabled so large a sum to be handed over to the Fund.

POLICE COURT PROCEDURE.

MR. BOWLEY AND THE MAGISTRATE.

AN INTERESTING DUEL.

An interesting question of Police Court procedure was raised by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley at the Magistracy yesterday, the point in dispute between Mr. J. R. Wood (the Magistrate) and himself being as to whether a person charged with receiving stolen goods could be tried previous to the one charged with the actual theft. The point arose out of the case in which Charlie Chun is charged with stealing a number of boxes of "Vivimbin" from Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., and See Looyun is charged with receiving the same, knowing them to have been stolen.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. M. J. D. Stephens) prosecuted, and F. B. L. Bowley defended See Looyun, which case was taken yesterday morning.

At the outset Mr. Bowley raised his point of procedure. For some reason of which he was not aware, he said, the prosecution had asked his worship to take the case of receiving that morning, although it had previously been fixed for Friday, on the day the larceny case was also being tried. He had been instructed, therefore, to apply for the postponement of the receiving charge until after the larceny charge had been heard. That was the natural course, and he did not think there was any need for him to justify the application. The prosecution were really trying to put the cart before the horse, and it was for them to justify their action in the matter. He had had a long experience in the Criminal Courts of that Colony, but that was the first time he had ever heard of procedure of that kind being adopted. His worship had before him a man charged with theft, and another charged with receiving the things which it was alleged the other had stolen. The natural and obvious course to take was to try the man charged with the theft first, and the receiver afterwards, unless the prosecution desired to take both the charges together. That course was open to them if they chose to take it, and if that course were adopted the defence had the right to apply to the Court to have the cases severed. But as to the course it was proposed to take, the receiver case first, he did not think there was any precedent; he had never heard of any such thing being done before, and he thought his worship should call upon the prosecution to justify such procedure.

Mr. Wood—I think, Mr. Bowley, you are bound to show prejudice in some way. Mr. Bowley—I claim that the prosecution in this case should show some grounds for their application to your worship to depart from the usual procedure.

Mr. Wood—I do not agree. Mr. Bowley—Then I will ask your worship to make a note of my point: that the prosecution should be called upon to show some cause for the departure from the usual practice of Courts in the Colony; where a person charged is charged with receiving the same articles which the other person is charged with having stolen.

Mr. Wood intimated that he would note the point, but he was unable to grant the application for postponement.

Mr. Bowley then asked his worship to consider his application further. The charge against his client was that of receiving stolen goods, but there could be no evidence of receiving stolen goods unless the goods had been stolen. The first thing was to prove that certain goods had been stolen, the second to prove that the person charged with receiving had possession, and the third stage was to prove that he had possession of the stolen goods with guilty knowledge. Again, the charge in that case was defective, it was not in the proper form, but he did not lay much stress on that, because charges in a Police Court were not drawn up with the same preciseness and regularity as indictments in the Supreme Court. He was well aware, as no doubt his worship was well aware, that the legislature had provided that a person charged with receiving might be tried, though nobody had been convicted, tried, or charged with larceny. It was not necessary that there should be a conviction for theft at all before a trial for receiving. The object of the legislation was, however, perfectly clear; it was to deal with cases where it was impossible to secure the person who committed the theft. However, in this case no such reason had been alleged.

They had the man who was charged with the theft in gaol because he could not get bail, and yet his client, who was charged with receiving, was being tried first. It was only right and fair, Mr. Bowley contended, that the charge of theft should be taken first.

Mr. Wood said that he did not think a man could have any grievance because he was tried promptly; unless it prejudiced his defence.

Mr. Bowley then asked his worship if any grounds were laid before him when the application was made by the solicitor for the prosecution to have the receiving case taken first.

Mr. Wood—The application was only granted subject to your consent. Mr. Bowley—But the application was made *ex-parte*. All I want to know is whether any grounds were laid before you?

Mr. Wood—I do not think you have any right to ask that. Mr. Bowley—A solicitor has no right to get a thing put through in this way, on an *ex-parte* application.

Mr. Wood—It was granted informally. Mr. Bowley—Then I take it there were no grounds for this application?

Mr. Wood—No. Mr. Bowley—Then if that is the case—that you had no grounds—I ask you to transfer the case to the next Court for your learned brother to consider.

Mr. Wood—Mr. Stephens, did you state any grounds?

Mr. Stephens—No, your worship. I merely asked for the receiver's case to be taken first, and I was careful not to make any grounds, or give any grounds to you, for the reason that the defendant's solicitor was not present. I do not think it was wrong at all.

Mr. Wood—Your interview with me was informal; you did not give notice to the other side.

Mr. Stephens—And your worship talked it out informally with me, and said it was provisional.

Mr. Wood—I accept Mr. Stephens' statement as to what was done.

Mr. Bowley—Then I ask you to take a note of my other point: that there were no grounds for the application which was brought before you.

Mr. Wood—No. I do not think so. Mr. Bowley—There either must have been grounds or no grounds. Now we have a statement from my friend that there were no grounds, and I want that fact recorded by your worship, please—that there were no grounds at all.

Mr. Wood—I really think you are going too far, Mr. Bowley.

Mr. Bowley—It seems extraordinary that an arrangement of this sort should be made if there was no reason for it. If there was no reason for making it, then there can be no reason for unmaking it; I ask you to unmake it. Will your worship refuse my application on the grounds I have put forward?

Mr. Wood—The application for a postponement of the trial is refused.

Mr. Bowley—Well, your worship, I am sorry to trouble you further. I understood you to say a few minutes ago that I could apply on the grounds of prejudice for the defendant. I did not wish to make the ground at first because I thought I had a right to the adjournment. But I am now.

Mr. Wood—I do not think you have legal right, only the right of practice. Mr. Bowley—I claim it as a right of practice, and I apply on the grounds of prejudice. Mr. Bowley then pointed out that the prosecution had been able to train not only the senior member of junior bar, but also the senior member of the senior bar, and defendant would naturally be prejudiced in the absence of counsel. He, therefore, asked for the case to be adjourned until the following afternoon; and for it to come to the hearing of the larceny charge.

Mr. Wood said that that was no reason for postponing the case.

Mr. Bowley—Surely, your worship, common fairness, defendant is entitled to the same advantages as the prosecution. The prosecution comes here armed with all the pomp and majesty of the law with the whole Police Court at their back and call.

Mr. Wood—I think the prisoner expects to get very well defended.

Mr. Bowley—I cannot answer for Mr. Wood—I am afraid I cannot the application.

Mr. Bowley—Well, will you please my application?

Mr. Wood—Applied, and the in then closed, the case being taken with.

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THE WAR.

THE PESSIMISM OF AUSTRIA.

SEVERAL GERMAN REVERSES IN BELGIUM.

RUSSIANS BOMBARD TREBIZOND.

TREACHERY OF MARITZ.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FIGHTING IN GERMAN TERRITORY.

PROGRESS IN CARPATHIANS PASSES.

LONDON, February 11th. 1.30 a.m.

A Petrograd communiqué says:— Fighting has been continued at Laskonon, Rogupenen, and Arsobiala, in East Prussia.

There was nothing important elsewhere, either on the right bank of the Vistula or on the left bank.

The Russians are pressing the enemy in the districts of Duklin, Lupkow, and Usjak, in the Carpathians, and continue to progress. They captured another 1,523 prisoners, several mitrailleuses, and one mortar.

AUSTRIAN PESSIMISM. SIGNIFICANT OFFICIAL ADMISSIONS.

LONDON, February 10th. 7.20 p.m.

A message from Amsterdam states that a pessimistic Austrian communiqué says that deep snow in the Carpathians greatly impedes marching and fighting.

The statement admits that the Russians are strongly pressing against the Duklin Pass, and that the remainder of the Russian front is so strongly fortified that the Austrian operations are rendered slow.

The communiqué concludes:—"Heavy fighting and bitter difficulties are experienced. We must be content to press the enemy back step by step and repel his attempts to break through with but weakening the remainder of our front."

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIAN BOMBARDMENT OF TREBIZOND.

FIFTY SAILING-SHIPS SUNK.

LONDON, February 11th.

An official statement issued at Petrograd states that Russian destroyers in the Black Sea bombarded three batteries at Trebizond (Asia Minor) and destroyed three bridges.

The *Plutana* and *Rise* sank fifty sailing ships.

(BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE CABLE.)

THE TORPEDOING OF MERCHANT-SHIPS.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY STATEMENT.

The Admiralty has published reports of Masters of the British ships *Ikaria* and *Toko Maru*, which were torpedoed by German submarines.

The *Ikaria* was on a voyage from Brazil to Havre and London when, on January 31st, at a point to the north-west of Havre, the ship was struck by a torpedo and began to sink. The only warning was the sight of the torpedo trail when 30 feet from the ship. The ship was, however, towed into Havre.

The *Toko Maru* was on a voyage from New Zealand to Havre, and was also struck by a torpedo near Havre, entirely without warning. The Master sighted a periscope, thus establishing the cause of disaster. The ship sank immediately. The crew were saved by a French mine sweeper.

The British ship *Orville* has been missing since January 30th. She was bound to Havre. There is grave reason to fear that she was also sunk by a German submarine with the loss of all hands, as life-buoys marked *Orville* have been washed up at Rye, Sussex.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN REVERSES.

LONDON, February 11th. 12.55 a.m.

The Paris evening communiqué says:— We exploded three mines on Tuesday night at La Boisselle, and occupied the cavities caused by the explosion, despite a counter-attack, which we repulsed with the bayonet.

In Argonne there has been a cannonade, with bomb-dropping, on both sides, particularly in the region of Polanto and Bagutelle.

The Germans made a violent and fruitless attack on a Marie Therese work.

Our outposts easily repulsed a German attack at Lorraine on the north side of the Parroy Forest.

A small affair at Manonville ended in our Hussars pursuing the enemy.

An attack by the Germans at Fontenelle in the Vosges was repulsed.

LONDON, February 10th. 4.45 p.m.

To-day's Paris communiqué says:— There have been only artillery engagements of some intensity and a small infantry affair to the north-east of Manonville. Our outposts drove back the enemy's posts from Remambois.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

OPTIMISTIC RUSSIA.

HOPES TO ACQUIRE THE DARDANELLES.

LONDON, February 10th.

A telegram from Petrograd says the enthusiasm shown in the Duma was in great contrast to the spirit prevailing in the Prussian Diet.

The Duma unanimously passed a resolution saluting the glorious exploits of the soldiers and sailors, sending the most cordial greetings to the Allies, and declaring the inflexible determination of Russia to carry on the war till conditions are imposed on the enemy assuring the peace of Europe and the restoration of right and justice.

Speakers on behalf of the peasants said the peasants were willing to make any sacrifice to remove the German menace.

M. Milinkoff (Liberal) said he was convinced that in good time Russia would be guaranteed the acquisition of the Straits and Constantinople, both militarily and diplomatically. (Prolonged cheers.)

THE TREACHERY OF MARITZ.

A JUDAS LEADER.

LONDON, February 10th.

The *Pretoria News*, which has announced that the Germans have shot the rebel leader Maritz for treachery, now adds that Maritz had asked officers of the Union force whether his life would be spared if he surrendered. He was told that no conditions could be granted. Maritz left on the understanding that besides surrendering himself he would try and bring in the German artillery.

The *Pretoria News* gives a new version of the fight at Kakamas. It says that Maritz was leading the Germans there when his treachery was discovered. The German artillery was only extricated with the greatest difficulty.

RUSSIA'S DAILY WAR BILL.

LONDON, February 11th.

A Petrograd telegram states that the Duma Council of Empire has voted the Budget.

In the course of the debate it was stated that the war was costing Russia £1,400,000 sterling daily. It was also stated that Russian trade is operating practically unchanged.

BRITISH ARMY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, February 18th.

The House of Commons unanimously adopted the Army Estimates for 3,000,000 men.

THE NORTH SEA BATTLE.

The following additional news relating to the recent North Sea naval engagement is taken from Rangoon exchanges:—The loss of the *Blucher* is particularly felt in Germany because she flew the flag of Prince Henry of Prussia at the beginning of the war. But it is believed that the Prince hauled down his flag with winter. Field-Marshal French for the army has telegraphed his admiration and warmest good wishes to Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty and Commander Tyrwhitt and officers and men of the Navy. The London evening papers are most sarcastic regarding the German naval communiqué, one typical heading saying, "When you are beaten say you have won." The communiqué is described as characteristic and worthy of a people who describe English villages as fortified towns. The papers remark: "It is significant that Berlin cannot tell the German people the truth." The papers are most enthusiastic in their praise of the Admiralty's policy in building battle-cruisers, "undeterred by criticism." The battles hitherto have remarkably confirmed the wisdom of the Admiralty's constructive policy inspired by Lord Fisher. Mr. Redmond has telegraphed to Sir David Beatty the congratulations of his fellow Wexford men. Special prayers for the Navy were offered in Edinburgh churches on the Sunday while the battle was in progress, at the request of the Lord Provost, who telegraphed to some of the churches.

GERMANY'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE WAR.

The following is the best *Frankfurter Zeitung* can do to convince the public that the god of victory has already favored his favours upon the embattled Fatherland.

"We shall win! We know to-day, after five months of war, even very much better than on July 31st, what this terrible word of fate 'War' means for us. We know the sacrifices in invaluable blood which this war has already demanded. We can guess at the sacrifices which it will still demand. But we know this, too—that there is to-day nobody in the German lands who does not clearly and fully realise that this war involves our all in all; that not only is our political but our national and economic existence at stake; that there is no one who is not prepared to risk everything in order that we may win; that there is no one, finally, who is not convinced in the innermost recesses of his soul that the final victory will be ours!"

"And we know to-day, after five months, that we have also already secured a good share of the victory. In the east we have overthrown the enormous Russian superiority of strength. In the west we hold in check the French, English, and Belgians with a wall which stretches from the North Sea to the southern edge of the Vosges. We have achieved the incalculable in succeeding in conducting the war with all its devastation almost entirely in the enemy's territory. We have large portions of this territory as a secure pawn in our hands. That is the military result of these five months; but equally great is our economic victory. We may now say in all conservatism that the conversion of our peace-time economic structure into a war structure has been successfully carried out. Our enemies can bury their indefinite future all their fond hopes of compelling us to conclude a premature peace through the pressure of economic weakness. Those hopes will remain in the grave for ever. If we ourselves only continue to do what this test demands of us."

PRINCE OF WALES.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

The Prince of Wales is a very keen and skilful motorist, and more often than not he drives himself the long torpedo-boddy car which he uses at the front. But the roads are jolly and greasy, and accidents will happen. A day or two ago, says the *Cri de Paris*, the Prince's car, owing to an unfortunate side-slip, came into collision with a French motor lorry, and had naturally the worse of the encounter. That did not prevent the driver of the lorry, a Parisian with a fine flow of language, from telling the young man at the wheel, whose identity, of course, he did not guess, exactly what he thought of him.

The Prince, whose stay in Paris has given him a complete mastery of colloquial French, doubled up with amusement beneath the lorry driver's flow of epithets. When the joke had gone on long enough the Prince's orderly told the eloquent lorry driver that the young man was, and his Royal Highness presented a sovereign to him in return—not for damage done, for there was none to the lorry—but for five minutes' hearty laughter. Thus the amusing incident was closed to the satisfaction of all parties.

SUPERMAN AND THE WILL TO POWER.

CONCLUDING LECTURE BY COMMANDER SUSMANN.

Commander Susmann, R.N., gave the last of his series of three lectures on "The Evolution of Germany" in the R.A. Theatre last evening. The lecture dealt with events from the German Revolution to the consummation of German Unity.

Commander SUSMANN said that following the passing of the Revolution, the Band resumed its old reactionary policy. A large amount of emigration took place, chiefly to the United States, England, and the British Colonies, the emigrants comprising some of the most enlightened and liberal-minded men of the country, and the ground was left clear for the reactionaries and the Militarists. The loss of so many citizens at this period through emigration called attention to the necessity that Germany should become a nation and assert herself for the acquisition of world-position. There rose one very clear and distinct line of thought—Germany must be united by force. If she were to have her "place in the sun" she must become a nation.

The lecturer went on to relate the influence of Otto von Bismarck in attaining this desideratum, and passed to the Danish War, and the restoration of the Duchies, the result giving Germany her first potentiality for sea-power.

After dealing with incidents causing and surrounding the Franco-German War in 1870, the lecturer said that in the 40 years since that time Germany had sprung to be one of the greatest nations on earth. In art, commerce, science, and philosophy she had taken the lead, and her new philosophy was the direct heir of those which achieved the consummation of her national ideal, as it was also the product of the events which led up to that consummation. Friedrich Nietzsche revised the philosophy of Schopenhauer by proclaiming "the thing in itself," that the basic principle of all things was not the Will to Live, but the Will to Power.

For him, as with Schopenhauer, the highest manifestation of Will was man, and man should be higher still when he had learnt to find himself. For this there must be an entire reconsideration of moral values. Altruism, sacrifice, love for others—all these principles had only succeeded in producing mediocre men. The high man, according to Nietzsche, could only be produced under the influence of pain and stress, of toil and tribulation, of discipline keeping him continually on the alert, knowing that he would be overthrown if, for a moment, he relaxed his vigilance. Thus it was that we always found that long spells of peaceful civilization almost invariably brought corruption to a nation or rendered them a mass of mediocre beings, like the Chinese. The natural laws of survival must be allowed full sway, so that only the best could survive, and those best would be men of great intellectual power, grasping spirits, ready and able to seize and keep.

For the superman there was no such thing as good or evil—he was above both. The duty of the high man was declared to be to fight against all altruistic principles, creeds, religions, in order that play might be given for the development in the high men of the Will to Power.

It was in the development of man's power of rising, of becoming a high man, that the function of culture lay. Culture meant the assiduous cultivation of man's highest parts. And superman must fight for his culture, his creed, fight in real physical fashion, otherwise all his wisdom would lead but to an enervating idealism. Let it be understood that there was no such thing as the Individual—there was only the Will to Power.

We could see the justification for all that had happened in the last months. Germany had seized on the idea that she was to be the master nation, and her people seemed to have convinced themselves that that was so, and so they had made up their minds to assert their claims with all the enthusiastic devotion which was characteristic of them. They must admit that a creed that could produce such devoted disciples was worthy of some respect. We were sure that Germany was wrong, and we had got to prove it, and it would take us all our time. Even if she were mistaken, she would say that it was but another example of the suppression of the great, the exceptional, the remarkable, the noble by the combined forces of the weak and mediocre—forces which, inspired by altruistic creeds, have ever stood in the way of the attainment of superman. Germany could not be altogether wrong. We must all hope for a world of higher men some day, but history seemed to show that principles evolved for the betterment of man were not best spread by physical force.

To England seemed truly to be the destiny of upholding the opposite creed. It was not merely that England stood in the way of Germany's material aims; was there not also complete incompatibility in the spiritual ideal? We believed that

we were just as desirous of the evolution of a high type of man as Germany was, but it was undoubtedly true that we showed little appreciation of the value of culture. Perhaps this war would do something to draw attention to its real value, and then its propagation might be undertaken in the spirit of British tolerance, fair play, and sympathy through moral force—the force of good example. He had described how Germany became a nation. Could we regret it even now? He did not think we could, certainly not if we were of those who realised what she had done of good. She had given much to the world. There must be a part for her to play still. We must hope that she would play it not always as an enemy to England, but we could not be friends whilst her creed took its present form.

H.E. Major-General Kelly said he was certain that all, like himself, had been thoroughly interested in the lectures. It was rather appropriate that there should be so many ladies present listening to them, when it was remembered that the birth of the power of the Prussian, or rather German, Army was due to the fascination of the female sex. After the invasion of Prussia, when Napoleon was quite prepared to disintegrate her, he was prevailed upon by the very fascinating and youthful Queen Louise not to carry his ideas to extremes. Through that lady he allowed Prussia to have a small Army of some ten or twelve thousand. These were trained, and when trained dismissed, and another lot trained, with the result that when Napoleon was retreating from Moscow he was met by a large Army. His Excellency concluded: "It is very important for us to know the characteristics of the people we are fighting. It is a nation that will take a lot of beating, but we believe it is going to be beaten. We have set our teeth, and started well, and I am sure we shall go through with what we have started." (Applause.)

Commander SUSMANN briefly replied.

ADMIRAL JERRAM K.C.B. INSIGNIA PRESENTED AT SINGAPORE.

There was a very distinguished gathering in the Council Chamber at Singapore on the 3rd inst., to witness the presentation to Admiral Jerram, commanding the China Squadron, of the insignia second class of the Order of the Knight Commander of the Bath.

Public intimation of the ceremony having been afforded there were present besides the officials a good many of the heads of local businesses, many ladies and a fair sprinkling of private individuals. His Excellency the Governor, Sir Arthur Young, and Lady Evelyn Young were supported by the Colonial Secretary and the heads of Government departments in Civil Service uniform, M. le Comte de Bondy, Consul General for France, and other representatives of the Consular body, the acting Chief Justice, members of the Admiralty staff and Naval Intelligence Department, the Military Staff and Officers Commanding the various arms of the Regular Service and Volunteers in Garrison, the Bishop of Singapore and several of the Clergy, the Inspector General of Police, members of Council, the President of the Municipal Commission and members of the Commission and a number of private citizens.

The insignia was carried by Fleet Paymaster Lynes in the absence of the Flag Lieutenant.

His Excellency Admiral Jerram entered the Council Chamber with His Excellency Major-General Reade, C.B., the General Officer Commanding, as his supporter, and saluted the Governor.

Mr. Lee-Warner, the Governor's private Secretary, then read His Majesty's warrant conferring the honour on Admiral Jerram and subsequently the warrant deputed to His Excellency the Governor the duty of presenting the insignia on behalf of His Majesty.

At the conclusion of the reading, the Governor made a short speech saying that it was a great pleasure to him to have the honour and privilege of handing to Admiral Jerram the Insignia of the Order which His Majesty the King had been pleased to confer upon him on the 1st of January last year.

The Governor then placed the riband of the order round the Admiral's neck and pinned on his breast the insignia.

Admiral JERRAM in reply thanked His Excellency most cordially for the pleasing manner in which he had presented to him the honour conferred upon him by his Sovereign. He wished also to thank the distinguished company present that morning for attending, not only for their personal friendship to himself but for the honour they thereby showed to the Service to which he had the privilege to belong.

The Admiral then shook hands with His Excellency and with the General Officer Commanding and others present and the ceremony ended.—*Free Press*.

NO CONTRABAND FROM ITALY.

Gino Castagnano, a retired Customs officer, and Commendatore Fiore, a doctor, were recently arrested, says the *Messaggero*, for attempted bribery of Customs officials to obtain a permit to export corn to belligerent countries. Castagnano, states the journal, was arrested in the act of handing £5,000 to officers, in exchange for an exportation permit.

BUDDAH AND BACCHUS.

Buddah is a local Indian watchman who, by reason of the fact that he worships much too frequently and diligently at the shrine of Bacchus, has become quite a well-known police court character. He was before the court again yesterday, being so intoxicated at a late hour the previous evening that his power of propulsion had

Buddah had to pay \$5.

THE SHANTUNG RAILWAY QUESTION.

SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS.

The loss of Kiaochow means also the loss to the Germans of the control over the Shantung Railway. Owing to the siege and capture of Kiaochow the receipts from the railway have fallen off very considerably, and the control of the line is in the hands of the Japanese. The question whether the shareholders of the Shantung Railway Company can claim compensation for their losses is being discussed in the German newspapers. The *Bankarchiv*, a leading German financial review, publishes an article on the subject from a legal correspondent.

In this article it is contended that the company must claim compensation from England and Japan, as these are the countries which are responsible for the damage inflicted. The legal correspondent declares that the section of the line which is within the boundaries of the district leased by Germany must be dealt with in accordance with the principles governing the occupation of enemy territory. That is to say, the railway must be restored to its owners at the conclusion of the war because it is private property. Japan must also, the correspondent asserts, refund to the railway company the receipts from the working of this section of the line, and must also compensate the company for the wear and tear of the rolling-stock and of the permanent way.

No responsibility whatever rests with the Chinese Government; the *Bankarchiv's* correspondent continues, in respect of the section of the line above referred to, for Kiaochow is regarded legally as German territory. England and Japan have, however, he asserts, violated the rights of the Shantung Railway between the frontier of Kiaochow and Tsinanin. China, he says, ought not to have permitted England and Japan to violate the private rights of foreigners on her territory, and as China permitted this and did not defend her neutrality she is responsible for the consequences. Should Japan, therefore, not restore the Shantung Railway to its rightful owners when peace is proclaimed, China must, in the opinion of the writer of the article, pay the whole value of the railway to the company. There is a certain basis, he says, on which the amount of this compensation can be arrived at. Provision is made, it appears, for the railway being taken over by the Government in the year 1928; the sum to be paid for it being fixed at 25 times the average dividend of the previous five years.

Compensation will have to be paid, the correspondent adds, also for the coal mines that have been opened up and worked by the Germans in the province of Shantung. He suggests that the whole question of the Shantung Railway will have to be submitted to an International Court of Arbitration, for he apparently does not believe that the shareholders will be offered what they consider to be adequate compensation for the loss of their rights and of their property.

HELD FAST UNDER WATER.

FRENCH SUBMARINE'S ESCAPE FROM THE ENEMY.

A graphic story of the escape of a French submarine has been forwarded to the *Petite Girondie* by one of the crew who was on board at the time. He says:—

"We left port on Saturday morning, and on the following morning, at three o'clock we were within two miles of one of the enemy's ports. At six o'clock we dived, and at the rate of three miles an hour, proceeded towards the entrance to the port. At 7.30 a.m., on drawing near to the dam protecting the harbour, we caught sight of several battleships, but we could not think of torpedoing them, as the dam afforded them protection. The next moment, however, these and several destroyers passed within a short distance of our craft, and, in order to make our aim more accurate, we drew nearer to them. But suddenly our submarine was astern, as the rudder was held tightly by steel cables. We were drawn upwards almost to the surface; then the enemy's torpedoes came speeding towards us and seemed to shatter our hull. It was a miracle that we were not struck. The shells were disturbing the water all around us. We thought that we were done for, and we patiently awaited the explosion which would deliver us from this cruel suspense. "Death," continued the writer, "seemed inexorably slow in coming to my comrades and myself. Meanwhile we did not give up all attempts to escape. We weighted our vessel and all pressed together on the steering-wheel. Abruptly the cable gave way and we dived at full speed to a depth of eighteen yards. We then attempted to get away. Finally, two hours later, we were completely free of our pursuers. We, however, only rose to the surface in the evening, after being submerged for twelve hours. Subsequently we sighted another of the enemy's ships and had to dive again."—*Exchange*.

CONSCRIPTION.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., speaking at Paddington, recently, said the war provided unanswerable arguments in favour of conscription. "To-day," he said, "we are relying on conscriptionist France. We could not enter into any Alliance again and tell our Allies to wait six months before our troops could support them in the trenches. Our Allies would not allow us to do so."

RAUB GOLD MINE RETURNS.

The following are the results of crushing operations at Raub for the four weeks ending 30th ult.:—Bukit Koman: stone crushed 6,275 tons, gold obtained 896 ozs., average per ton 2.855 dwts. Bukit Malacca: stone crushed 3,781 tons, gold obtained 370 ozs.; average per ton 1.997 dwts.

THE BATTLE OF SOISSONS.
FEARFUL EXECUTION.

Despatches just to hand reveal the sanguinary nature of the battle of Soissons.

A German account states that General von Lochow was commander, and that prior to the combat the opposing trenches were near each other on the top of a wooded height overlooking Crouy; also they were entrenched in the quarries forming the western spur of the Vregny Plateau.

The French artillery was well posted on the edge of the plateau. Officers, sitting in trees behind armoured plates, directed the French fire. The worst execution took place on Christmas Day.

Some of the German machine guns were buried by the bombardment of the trenches on January 7th, and the French then charged and occupied the trenches. Heavy fighting followed—man against man—day and night, until the 11th. The Turks fought bravely with rifle, bayonet, and knife.

The Germans, on the 12th, instead of attacking the wooded heights, stormed the observation posts. The French fire immediately slackened, and trenches were captured. The French occupied fresh positions half-way down, and apparently expected further attacks from the German right.

The French brought strong reinforcements by rail and motor cars. The Germans, on the 13th, however, attacked Vregny, completely surprising the enemy. The attack commenced at noon, and the first line of trenches was taken in three minutes, and the next ten minutes later. The whole plateau was captured late in the afternoon. The position of the French advancing against the German right was then desperate. The French surrendered on the 14th. Finally the French were driven back from two to four kilometres upon a front of fifteen kilometres.

The Kaiser, on the battlefield, decorated General von Lochow with the Order of Merit.

ODDS FOUR TO ONE.

A Paris message says:—Stirring narratives of the fighting at Soissons are told by the French wounded.

A force of 10,000, it is stated, were fighting 40,000 Germans. The bridges at Missy and Vonzel were swept away on January 12th. The engineers strove hard to repair them, though subjected to long-range artillery. They worked day and night, and several were drowned. The bridge at Missy was repaired by dawn on January 14th, on which date the general French force retired. The Germans attacked in close formation. Two battalions were annihilated by the defenders of the bridge from behind the wall of the glass works. Some of the Germans actually seized the rifles of the French protruding from loopholes. The French riflemen were almost to their last cartridges when their mitrailleuses were brought into action. These forced the Germans to fall back, and so the rearward was enabled to retreat. Four guns remained on the northern bank. When the last shot was fired a wounded officer ordered the guns to be dragged to the edge of the river and flung into the mud. This was done, and the last six gunners ran across the bridge and escaped.

REPORTED LOSSES.

A German communiqué states:—"It is four weeks since General Joffre published his general order to attack. The French have lost 26,000 dead, 17,800 prisoners, and 107,000 wounded, exclusive of the sick, without substantial advantage. The Germans have not lost one-fourth the number in the same period."

DARGAI A FLEA-BITE.

BRILLIANT CHARGE BY GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

Sergeant-Major Hands, of the Gordon Highlanders, in a letter, narrates how the Gordons were ordered to storm some German trenches, which were loopholed, and fitted with barbed-wire entanglements, while the Royal Scots seized a wood.

After a hellish fire, from 270 British guns for 45 minutes, the Gordons charged through a hail of machine gun and rifle fire. Men dropped in heaps, but the Tartans kept on, and, after a bloody struggle, won the front trenches, in a dip within 20 yards of the main German position, it was found that 55 per cent. had fallen. The Gordons retreated, carrying their wounded.

Field-Marshal Sir John French and two generals, who witnessed the charge, said that the Gordons had made history, and accomplished more than was expected. The sergeant-major added that the charge of the Gordon Highlanders at Dargai was a mere flea-bite to this.

GERMAN THREAT TO HOLLAND.

HERR BALLIN'S DEMAND FOR A NAVAL BASE.

Replying to the *Frankfurter Zeitung's* request for a New Year's wish, Herr Ballin, the Chief of the Hamburg-America Line, writes:—

"The war has shown us that we have an insufficient base in the 'wet triangle' constituted by the portion of the North Sea between Heligoland and the mouth of the Elbe, as it is proved that in that area we can be easily bottled up. Therefore Germany must secure outside that area a base for the fleet, giving us, at any rate in this part of the world, the same possibilities that England has and uses ruthlessly."

The *Nieuwe Rotterdammer Courant* adds to Herr Ballin's significant statement:—"Our readers can easily find out what portion of the coast Herr Ballin has laid his eye on."

BELGIAN ATROCITIES.
BRUTAL INVADERS.
CRUELTY TO CIVILIANS.

The seventh report of the Belgian Commission of Inquiry into the German atrocities has been issued.

It is first of all established by numerous reports of medical witnesses that wounded were found on the battlefield who had been shot by explosive bullets. Formal and categorical reports of many university professors make this clear.

There is much evidence of a thoroughly trustworthy character that the German troops in many places abused the use of the white flag.

The following is a list of definite cases where civilians were employed in operations of war.

The soldiers Goffin, Heyvaerts, and Hertler state that, having been made prisoners along with other men of their company on August 6th, they were dragged by the Germans with their hands tied behind their backs. Encountering at Sive a Belgian company of the 19th Regiment of the Line, the Germans placed them in front. At a given moment they ordered them to cry out, "Belgians, don't shoot, or you will shoot Belgians." Two of the prisoners fell, shot by the bullets of our own soldiers.

On Monday, August 17th, Joseph Rymen, of Schaffen, was forced, with two inhabitants of Meldert, to march in front of the German troops to the town of Diest, and afterwards to take these troops to Montignieu. On the same day a German patrol of ten men, commanded by a lieutenant, arrived at Thildouche with a Belgian workman in front, whom they had compelled to serve them as guide.

At Namur the Germans forced the inhabitants of the outskirts to dig near the cemetery of Warisoul trenches which were exposed to the fire of the forts. The inhabitants of Bierwart were compelled to work upon defence works all along the highway.

On August 23rd the Germans placed women and children in front of their attacking column at the bridge of Lives, opposite Biez. Women and children were hit by the Belgian shots.

In numerous places in Hainaut the German troops forced civilians, both men and women, to precede them. A German column traversing Marchienne forced long in front of it several hundred civilians. It proceeded to Montigny-Le-Tilleul, where occurred the first important engagement with the French army.

CIVILIANS FORCED UNDER FIRE.

On August 22nd the Germans arrested at Grimbergen in their houses Jean Olibrechts, Arthur van Campenhout, and Auguste van Cappelen. They kept them for eight days, during which the men were compelled during the day, under artillery fire, to go in search of material of war which had been abandoned, and, with other inhabitants of Grimbergen, to dig trenches.

On August 24th Michel de Vleschouwer, his brother Joseph, and their father, 67 years old, living in the same locality, were driven in front of a troop of Germans to protect them against the Belgian cannon fire.

On August 25th, at Eppenhogen, the whole male population was taken by the Germans and compelled to work in the trenches. At Sempt men and women during the fight of August 25th were placed by the Germans in the front line of fire.

On August 25th the Germans compelled nearly 200 persons—men, women, and children of the village of Hofstede—to march in front of them. On the Tervueren road Belgian troops were encountered at a distance of 150 to 200 yards off. The Belgians shot from the side, so as not to hit their compatriots.

On August 25th the Germans took along with them (their hands bound behind their backs) a company of more than seventy inhabitants of Louvain. At Herent the first ranks of these, a slight engagement taking place between infantry, came under fire. On the next day they were sent on to Malines, where they were told they would have a taste of the Belgian machine-gun fire. They were only released when the Belgian outposts were reached. Four hours after their arrival at Malines the bombardment of the town began.

On August 29th, at Horent, the Germans forced to march in front of the army 500 women and children preceded by the priests of Wyngel and Wesemael.

BRUTAL AND DRUNKEN.

Numerous inhabitants of Louvain were obliged during several days to take part in forced marches daily or to dig trenches. A thousand inhabitants of Wyngel—men, women, and children—were compelled during ten days to accompany German troops during the fighting.

On September 12th, at Erpe, a German column of 200 to 300 men, attacked by a Belgian automatic machine gun, seized in their houses twenty to twenty-five men, including young men and a boy of 13. They marched these in front of the column in the middle of the road. Two of the young men were wounded in the upper part of the thigh. The operators of the machine gun, observing the prisoners, ceased fire. A witness adds that at a given moment he heard the order given clearly to shoot all the prisoners if the Belgians continued to fire.

On Saturday, September 26th, in the fight at Alost, the Germans drove in front of them during an attack on the Belgians several of the inhabitants. The Belgian soldiers, having called to these to drop down on their faces, a German fired upon one, wounding him.

It is officially notified that in Germany S.W.A. and rebellion Union forces sustained 703 casualties to date, namely, G.S.W.A., killed and died of wounds, 10; wounded, 38; wounded and taken prisoner, 44; taken prisoner unwounded, 268; rebellion, killed, 163; wounded, 226. Rebel losses are difficult to estimate, but it is considered that over 170 have been killed and over 300 wounded. In addition over 6,000 rebels are in gaol and about 4,000 surrendered rebels on parole.

REUTER'S JUBILEE.
FIFTY YEARS OF THE GREAT NEWS AGENCY.

Reuter's Telegram Company has issued a leaflet containing the following interesting information with regard to the accomplishments of the company in the past fifty years.

In February, 1915, Reuter's Telegram Company will celebrate its Jubilee, having reached the 50th anniversary of its foundation. The Reuter Agency, whose business the company, which was formed in London in 1865, took into its charge, had already been fourteen years in existence, and had fought its way to name and fame. Everybody knows the story of how Mr. Julius Reuter came from Cassel to London with little money in his pocket but great ideas in his brain. The world was growing apace, and to a man of keen business capacity and a remarkable political perception it was apparent that a great field was opening up for an enterprise which should embrace the quick gathering of news and its speedy distribution to a body of subscribers. Anyone who likes to turn over the old files of London newspapers of the fifties in the last century can see numbers of short despatches from the principal centres of Europe printed as having been "received through Mr. Reuter's Agency."

The sowing of the seed took long, but Reuter had prepared the ground well. Always confiding his news to questions of fact, and being constantly first with all the important intelligence of the day, he gained the confidence of the newspapers and of the public, and this confidence became for ever assured when he startled the world by publishing the portentous speech of the Emperor Napoleon III. to the Austrian Ambassador foreboding the war which followed in the ensuing year. Success followed success, and when the need arose for capital to develop and extend the growing business Reuter's Telegram Company was formed in London and took its place as one of the representative British News Agencies. Since that day the ramifications of the company have spread to the uttermost parts of the earth. To the old-fashioned house in Old Jewry, with its narrow passages, steep stairways and low pitched ceilings, there comes day by day an incessant flow of intelligence from all parts of the globe, and this in its turn passes out to all the newspapers of Great Britain, to all the principal centres of the Continent of Europe and, according to its importance, to the British Colonies and Dependencies in all the Oceans.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S APPRECIATION.

Queen Victoria was quick to perceive the promptitude and accuracy of Reuter's news service, and by Her Majesty's command every telegram of importance received by the Agency was telegraphed to Windsor, Balmoral, Osborne or wherever the Court at the time happened to be. In her published diary, the Queen records the anxiety with which she awaited the telegrams from the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, in which her son, the Duke of Connaught, was engaged. An interesting instance of the utility of Reuter's service of the present day is to be found in Mr. Winston Churchill's record of his visit to Uganda and down the Nile to Alexandria. For a few weeks he was cut off from home news, but when he reached Nimule, far away on the White Nile, in the very heart of Africa, he found awaiting him three weeks' accumulations of Reuter's telegrams, which had travelled through the Dark Continent, and which incidentally told him that Parliament would not meet until later than he had expected, and that he had consequently more time to spare than he had anticipated.

The Reuter's telegram from Pretoria which told London of the relief of Mafeking, and which led to the extraordinary scene that gave a new word to the language, was cabled back to South Africa, and brought to Lord Roberts the first news of this success achieved by British arms at a great distance from all other British forces. It was to Reuter's Agency, again, that a year or two ago, the Imperial Government and His Majesty the King owed the first news of the dastardly attempt on the life of the Viceroy of India at Delhi. During all the years that Reuter's Telegram Company has existed, it has served its great purpose of spreading abroad news of everything that interests and concerns the British Empire. Attacked over and over again for being pro this and anti that, the Agency has pursued its serene way, knowing full well that in its incessant effort to set forth facts as they are, it was certain to encounter the opposition of those who looked at things through glasses coloured by their own inclinations.

A BRITISH INSTITUTION.

Allied with all the great News Agencies of the Continent, Reuter's Agency has always been recognized as a British institution representing the English point of view, just as Havas speaks for France and the Petropetrov Agency for Russia. In order that news from the Continent should always be treated from the British side, Reuter has taken care to have competent Englishmen, trained in its own service, at all the principal European capitals, and the activities of these correspondents have maintained Reuter's news service at a high level of accuracy and information. Some people, who note only that the Agency bears a German name, have been disposed from time to time to accuse Reuter of having German leanings. "Nothing could be farther from the fact," the present Baroda Reuter, who has been Managing Director of the Company for the past forty years, was born and has passed his whole life in England, was educated at Harrow and Oxford, and is in all respects an Englishman. The directors, the editorial staff, and the correspondents are British pure and simple, and so, with the exception of a score, are the 1,200 shareholders. One has only to read the German papers to learn that if there is one British concern in the world that is regarded as violently anti-German it is Reuter's Agency.

To combat its British influences in the Far East, and, indeed, in other parts of the world, the German Government has for years heavily subsidized a competing German news service, the aim of which was, by offering its news supply at a very low price, to oust Reuter from the field. But these endeavours have failed of their effect, because the newspapers and public bodies interested have known that whatever small defects the Reuter service might have, they could look to it for a plain, fair and prompt record of events as soon from London, and not as viewed from Berlin. During the present great war all Reuter's relations with the German Agency have been severed, while, on the other hand, its connections with the agencies of the Allied Powers have been drawn closer.

In the course of its life of fifty years, Reuter's Telegram Company has seen the whole face of the world change, so far as news gathering and its transmission are concerned. Men who are still in the service of the Agency will remember the days when telegrams to Australia cost 21 a word, to South America even more, to India 5/-, and so on in proportion. In those happy times the sender of a telegram could not despatch less than twenty words to Australia, or, in any case, he had to pay for twenty. If he sent twenty-one words he had to pay for thirty. Many were the struggles in those days to compress news, which had to go in code, into minute globules, and cunning, indeed, were sometimes the expedients used to save expense of an additional ten words. And now to-day we have a moderate press rate to every part of the world, and every feature of the great European conflict is transmitted, subject to the extreme rigours of the censorship, to all the Britains beyond the seas, and many other countries besides, which are kept as well informed as London itself.

JAPAN'S TRADE RELATIONS ABROAD.
A NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO INDIA-CHINA.
At a general meeting of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, held recently, the agenda paper included the representations to be addressed to the Premier and Ministers of Communications and of Agriculture and Commerce in favour of the inauguration of a direct steamship service to Siam and Indo-China, and of the C.O.D. parcel postal services between Japan and the United States.

The former representation is couched in the following terms:—Trade between Japan and Siam and Indo-China has considerably increased of late years, the trade with Siam now amounting annually to Y7,000,000, while that with Indo-China is estimated at Y28,000,000. Notwithstanding the volume of trade, there is at present no direct steamship service between Japan and these places, trade being carried on by means of foreign steamers. Although there exists a French steamship service to Saigon, the cargo for Bangkok must necessarily be transferred to another steamer at Singapore. Not only are the trade relations with these two districts important, but they are destined to become more so in future. Should the Franco-Japanese Treaty of Commerce and Navigation be applied to Indo-China, the trade between Japan and that territory will certainly increase. In order, therefore, to promote trade relations with Siam and Indo-China, we sincerely desire that a regular direct steamship service, with Saigon and Bangkok as ports of call, be inaugurated.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.
Sunday, 14th Feb.—Chinese New Year Day.
Monday, 15th Feb.—Public Holiday.
8 p.m.—Concert at the Italian Convent.
9.15 p.m.—Italian Grand Opera Co., at the Theatre Royal—"Il Trovatore."

Tuesday, 16th Feb.—Public Holiday.
6 p.m.—Concert at the Italian Convent.
9.15 p.m.—Italian Grand Opera Co., at the Theatre Royal—"La Traviata."

Wednesday, 17th Feb.—9.15 p.m.—Italian Grand Opera Co., at the Theatre Royal—"Cavalleria Rusticana," and "Pagliacci."

Thursday, 18th Feb.—3 p.m.—Auction of a 40 H.P. Four-Cylinder Locomotive Car at Sales Rooms, by Messrs Hughes & Hough.
9.15 p.m.—Italian Grand Opera Co., at the Theatre Royal—"Rigoletto."

Friday, 19th Feb.—2.30 p.m.—Auction of a Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lamert.
9.15 p.m.—Italian Grand Opera Co., at the Theatre Royal—"Faust."

Saturday, 20th Feb.—11.30 a.m.—Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Hongkong Hotel.
Noon—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Meeting of Shareholders at City Hall.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of a Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lamert.
9.15 p.m.—Italian Grand Opera Co., at the Theatre Royal—"Carmen."

Monday, 22nd Feb.—Hongkong Race Meeting—1st Day.
Tuesday, 23rd Feb.—Hongkong Race Meeting—2nd Day.

Wednesday, 24th Feb.—Hongkong Race Meeting—3rd Day.
Saturday, 27th Feb.—Hongkong Race Meeting—5th Day.

Thursday, 4th March.—Annual Flower and Vegetable Show of the Hongkong Horticultural Society in the Botanic Gardens.

Friday, 5th March.—Annual Flower and Vegetable Show of the Hongkong Horticultural Society in the Botanic Gardens.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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TIJIBODAS	JAPAN	Second half of Feb.	JAVA	First half of Mar.
TIJIKINI	JAVA	Second half of Feb.	SHANGHAI	First half of Mar.
TIJILATJAP	JAVA	First half of Mar.	JAPAN	First half of Mar.
TIJAROEM	JAVA	Second half of Mar.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Mar.
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